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New-York Daily Tribune.

THESDAY, MARCH 29, 1879.

The project of a Senatus Consultum, giving the people power to order changes in their Constitution upon proposal of the Emperor, has been presented to the French Prince Bonaparte has been condemned to pay 25,000 francs to the family of Noir. - Cardinal Antonelli's reply to Count Daru denies the imperial interpretation of the Pope's intentions. ---- Twenty-five Americans have been enslaved in Chihuahua. City of Remedies has been entered and held four days by the Cuban insurgents.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was offered to discharge the Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of the Texas bill, with a view to the imme diate admission of the State; the resolution will be voted on to-day. ==== In the House, resolutions were offered declaring that the reading of the Bible in the public schools is eminently proper, and instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to prepare a bill levying 10 per cent on the interest of Government bonds; the Cuban question was made the special order for Wednesday,

It is reported that the April statement will show an unusually large decrease in the Public Debt. ---- A steamboat, with a cargo of cotton, has been burned on Black River. - Col. Baker has sent in an official report of the number killed on the Piegan expedition, and declares the former statement to be false. —— The Republicans have carried Memphis by a small majority. The Hampden paper mills, at Holyoke, Mass., wore burned yesterday. Loss. \$250,000. — A Philadelphia peddier has been robbed and murdered in Delaware; two negroes being under arrest on suspicion.

Eight hundred policemen kept the Young Democracy out of Tammany Hall last night, so they met in Irving The shoemakers oppose the contract system in the State Prisons. - Insanity is the defense in the Buckhout trial for murder. ____ Ice has almost disappeared from the Hudson. ---- Another raid on illicit distilleries has been made in the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn. = The untried Kings County election fraud cases have been postponed until next term. = sentenced a ticket swindler to State Prison for five years The Erie Vanderbilt suit has been adjourned until April 26. - Gold, 1114, 1114, 1114. Thermometer, 45,

There is not a word of truth, it seems, in the Washington rumor (which we yesterday described as scarcely credible), ascribing to the Virginia Legislature a desire to withdraw its ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. Certain prominent citizens of Virginia give elsewhere a contradiction, as welcome as it is emphatic, to the whole mischievously designed story.

The non-Mormon citizens of Salt Lake City protest against that section of the House bill for the abolition of polygamy which punishes those who continue in the Patriarchal relations; and declare in plain terms that the proposed punishment of the old offenders will result in depopulating and devastating the territory. This is a view of the Utah situation which we hope will not be lost upon the Sen-

The Democratic politicians who did their best to swindle the electors of Brooklyn out of their choice of public officers last November, have obtained another postponement of some of the trials. It is plain that the little villains who did the nefarious work have a hold on the big villains who instigated them, which renders the dispensation of justice in their cases impossible. The people will hold all concerned to a stern accountability.

In their anxiety over the Tammany meeting the Democracy will probably fail to hear and heed the protest of the workingmen who assembled at Cooper Institute last evening, against the failure of the Legislature to abolish the contract system in the State Prisons. Nevertheless it was an angry growl. The laboring classes have not been slow to discover that the promises of Democracy before election bear no sort of proper proportion to the performances afterward.

The debate on San Domingo has been made interesting by the speeches of Messrs. Carpenter and Schurz for and against the treaty. Yet we are still in want of the light of a fresh idea on this vexed tropical question; nor do we think that Mr. Schurz has met the case by a general pharasaic denunciation of Spanish-American peoples. We have duties to them as they have to us, no matter what their color or temperament, and our task is to know just when and where that duty begins. Is it possible to postpone this question forever?

Col. Baker adds his testimony to that of Gens. Sheridan and Sherman in the effort to show that there was nothing inhuman in the Piegan massacre. But there is a suspicious-look about figures which report 53 women and children accidentally killed out of 173 casualties in a malcontents, too cowardly for open rebellion, cavalry charge lasting but a few minutes, conspire in secret to make night hideons by

officer of the attacking force. He can hardly expect any person, even remotely acquainted with warlike operations, to believe such statement. The story becomes more painful and the act less justifiable with each explanation. The conduct of the men in the charge was gallant and daring and all that was admirable in soldiers; in the three hours' slaughter which followed it was worse than barbarous.

The full force of the admission by the Havana Diario, that 2,000 square leagues of Cuban territory belong to the rebellion, will not be ignored by sanguine observers of the persistent and indomitable struggle of Cespedes and Jordan. There are but 3,804 square leagues in the whole island, and taking from these the Cinco Villas and other tracts scarred by the form a part. But there is a large class who rebellion, Spanish power actually holds less than a third of Cuba. Even if there be no intention to grant the actual possession of more than two-thirds ambition. Had the Southern Whites evinced of the island to the revolutionists, the admission that they overrun two thousand square leagues of territory is of great meaning. It is so much more candid than any allowance of the kind made by the organs of Spain in the United States, that we gladly record it.

ous by the introduction of foolish schemes into Congress, that there will be some suspicion attached to the resolution he introduced yesterday, calling on the President for information relating to the San Domingo treaty, giving the names of persons and companies to whom lands, mines, franchises, and privileges of all kinds have been given by the Dominican Government, with the amount paid by the United States Government preliminary to and concerning the negotiations of such treaty. But the resolution was very properly adopted, and we doubt not the State Department will furnish such information on the subject as may be in its possession. It is well that Congress should understand the details of this Dominican business, before action is taken upon it that may be irreversible. Thus far but little official light has been thrown upon it, and the country is still in the dark about many points upon which full knowledge is necessary to a proper judgment.

If the passage of a Congressional resolution declaring "that the Christian religion is a part of the common law of the land" could have any legal or moral force, we would give our opinion on the resolution introduced to the House yesterday by Mr. Arnell. But even if the declaration were true, valid, and binding, we would not be able to see the logic of Mr. Arnell's deduction, "that therefore the use of "the Bible in the public schools in the coun-"try is eminently wise and proper, as tending " to encourage and foster virtue and morality." In fact, Mr. Arnell's resolution is exceedingly confused, and shows that he has studied neither Aristotle nor the schoolmen-to say nothing of the Constitution, the powers of Congress, State rights, and the educational systems of the various States. We often wonder that Congressmen who take the trouble to draw up resolutions on great questions of policy and administration do not at the same time take the trouble to make their resolutions conform to the definitive laws of the human understanding.

The last effort at charter building was introduced in the Assembly last night by Mr. Frear. We give an abstract of the main provisions on another page. The leading points are much like those already prepared and defeated. The charter provides for 15 Aldermen chosen by general ticket, and an Assistant for each Assembly district; all to be elected in May, and to take office the 1st of June. Regular elections are to be held in November, with the general State election. The powers of the Common Council are considerably enlarged. The Controller and Corporation Counsel are not interfered with; they are to be chosen by the people. The Street and Croton Water Departments are abolished, and a Board of Public Works is put in their place; the Police Department remains substantially unchanged; the Mayor has nothing to do with it; so with the Fire Department, and also the Board of Health. There is to be a Board of Public Parks, but it does not appear that the Central Park is interfered with. The Department of Public Buildings is about the same as the present superintendency. All heads of departments may appoint and dismiss subordinates at pleasure, except that the City Chamberlain (Peter B. Sweeny) must not be disturbed. The Common Council cannot vote away money except by three-fourths of all elected to each Board, and in case of celebrations there must be a four-fifths vote. The present election regulations are preserved so far as the city is concerned, and the Police are, as now, to guard the polls. One remarkable provision gives power to the Mayor and Controller to remit assessments upon churches, religious, and charitable houses, and the like, upon their own judgment. The usual provision about bribery and corruption of Common Councilmen and city officers is kept in. It is reported that this is a compromise charter, for which the Demo-crats of all shades will vote. We shall see.

"Happy is that people," says a philosopher, whose annals are dull." He was right; and we hence conclude that the South, in the large view, is doing well. Though afflicted with many thousands of inhabitants who owe more than they can pay, and of course complain of hard is of any use, and thus can find nothing to do -by thousands more who, vainly bemoaning an irrecoverable past, refuse to adapt themselves to the living present, and naturally find it intolerable-the South wears a more cheerful aspect in 1870 than she did in either of the last five throng her cities and crowd her cabins, she has more people at work to-day than she had at this time in any previous year since 1860; though she has still an immense area of arable land thrown out of cultivation, she will, with a fair season, grow and manufacture far more | yet proposed to France. Our speculations as in 1870 than in any recent year. Her soil is still cheap, but not so utterly unsalable as most | fied than we could venture to expect, inasmuch of it for years has been; her Railroads might be better, but they are more serviceable than the power to tinker the Constitution. of late, and are growing better month by month. If the South can simply go on as she the voice of the people on proposal of is going for ten years longer, she will be richer the Emperor. We need scarcely explain and more prosperous than she ever yet has been. Yet she is not without her remaining scourges; and first among these are her Ku-Klux. These

are generally Rebels who kept out of the Confederate armies under one pretext or another, young to shoulder a musket in 1861-4, but now old enough for malignity and mischief. These Such is the deliberate official report of the chief masks and cowardly raids on inoffensive ne-

groes, whom they hate, abuse and rob, because they are free. Though but an insignificant fraction of the Southern Whites are Ku-Klux, or give them any positive aid, there must be many who do nothing to expose, denounce, and bring them to justice. All who do not, as well as the masquerading villains they virtually protect, are enemies of the South.

Next in baleful importance are those who deserve the appellation of "Carpet-baggers." We do not regard this word as applicable to the thousands of good and true men who have migrated southward since 1864, with honest intent to make their homes henceforth in the South and help rebuild her waste places. We know some of these, and know that they are a blessing to any community of which they went South in quest of office, or power, or plunder of some kind, and who have let nothing stand in the way of their greed or their sense enough to say to the Blacks promptly and heartily, "You are as free as we are; hence-"forth your prosperity is identified with ours; "we bid you welcome to the rights claimed by "us," the Carpet-baggers could have done no harm. But the ex-Rebels saw fit to act like fools, with regard not merely to Black Suffrage, Mr. Mungen has rendered himself so notori- but to Black Schools, Black privileges in public conveyances, &c., &c. If the Carpet-baggers have had too much power, they owe it less to the votes of the Blacks than the mad folly of the Whites. If their power is not yet broken, the Southern Whites have mainly upheld it. No rational being can blame the Blacks for trusting even unworthy Whites who treat them as men rather than those who

persist in regarding them as dogs. Some weeks ago, a great Democratic meeting was held in New-Orleans. The principal speaker was ex-Senator Hendricks of Indiana, who urged his hearers to deal henceforth with the Blacks wisely and kindly, in view of the fact that they had acquired the Right of Suffrage, and could not be divested of it. In the face of this excellent advice, the meeting proceeded-after denouncing carpet-bag rule as infamously corrupt and rapacious-to resolve that "the Star-car system" should be revived in New-Orleans-that is, that no colored person should henceforth be allowed to ride in any street-cars but those expressly set apart for their use! Of course, that was fair notice to every Colored voter that he must in no case cast a Democratic ballot, unless he chose to degrade and stigmatize his own race.

Such are the antagonist influences that are mainly responsible for whatever is still deplorable in the condition of the South-the Ku-Klux who scourges, robs, and sometimes kills, inoffensive negroes, being the most flagrant offender; but the Carpet-bagger who would use them for his own selfish and often mercenary ends, and the Democrat who would perpetuate a senseless antagonism of races, contributing to the distraction and paralysis of her energies. We trust that all together form a decided minority of her people, while the great majority of all colors are intent on the earliest possible closing of all remaining wounds through the triumph of Universal Amnesty and the firm establishment of Impartial Suf-

CONNECTICUT.

The Annual Election in this State takes place next Monday, and the vote of the two parties is so nearly equal that we urge every Republican elector now at home not to start on a journey till after voting, and every elector now away from home to make his way back to his own fireside before Saturday shall give place to Sunday. If Gov. Jewell shall be beaten, it can only be through apathy or heedlessness on the part of those who should be his supporters: make sure that the fault-if fault there beshall not be yours!

There are just about One Hundred Thousand legal voters in Connecticut, and her highest vote ever cast for President was that of 1868, which stood-

At her last two State Elections, the vote for Governor has been cast as follows:

[The Republicans last some 250 votes in '60 through failure to vote alisbury, where the call for town meeting was decided illegal.] English last year carried Hartford, New-Haven, Litchfield and Fairfield Counties; and yet his partisans elected but 8 of the 21 Senators. This year, they are making desperate efforts to carry the Senate; and one of our Tammany office-holders is trying his teeth on the old XIIth (Norwalk) district, in which he has a Republican majority of 300 to buy over if he wins. We do not believe there is money enough in our City treasury to corrupt that district; but our Democratic office-holders are thoroughly unscrupulous, and will do their

defeat in our issue of next Tuesday. Again we say, Let every Republican who is a legal voter in Connecticut be sure to demonstrate the fact at her Election next Monday!

worst. We strongly hope to chronicle their

A NEW SENATUS-CONSULTUM. Prince Bonaparte's acquittal is followed by M. Ollivier's project of a Senatus-Consultum communicated to the Senate of France, in accordance with a recent and well known letter of instructions from Napoleon. The curious result of the trial will go far to explain the appearance of one of the greatest projects of reform ever made out at dictation of the Emperor. The conjecture is inevitable that when so astute a man, without any forewarning of his intention, instructed his premier to draw up a scheme of reform the largest in scope yet protimes-with thousands who can do nothing that posed by him, he foresaw the verdict of Tours. The scheme is drafted almost at the moment when the world learns that a member of the imperial family has escaped scot free from the penalty of a crime which is punishable with death. What wonder, then, if the world imagines the Emperor saying to years. Though idlers, White and Black, still France: "Forget this wretched scandal, and only remember that I have endeavored to atone for it with the greatest of concessions.

'Let obliviou be the price of reform." What is this reform? If conceived in good faith and fairly administered, it is the greatest to its nature have been more abundantly verias the new project takes from the Senate and provides that it can only be changed by the breadth and depth of this measure, and thus escaped being whipped into good its absolute character. Napoleon will, for very behavior; but some of them were boys, too obvious imperial reasons, keep to himself the

intention to abide by a Parliamentary Govern-

THE MINERAL COALS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Some traces of the use of Mineral Coals are found before the Christian Era; but their importance as a fuel was not known until about the middle of the fifteenth century; and only within a brief period has Coal become the great promoter of civilization. About 1649, London petitioned Parliament to abate the nuisance of the Coals of Newcastle, as an offensive commodity;" and, within about fifty years, the hapless countryman who introduced the Anthracite Coal, as a fuel, into Philadelphia, was threatened with prosecution for fraud and misrepresentation in selling a worthless article. The City of London now uses about 8,000,000 tuns per annum of the Bituminous Coal, and England's power would vanish like a dream without this "offensive commodity;" while Pennsylvania draws from her Anthracite Coal the sinews of her strength and prosperity. In 1858, it was estimated that the whole Coal area of the earth was about 200,000 square miles, distributed in part as follows:

United States 133,132 France 1,719
British America 18,000 Belgium 518
Great Britain 11,859
Spain 3,408 Total 168,636

This estimate is found, by recent discoveries, to be far too small for the United States, but may be nearly correct as to Europe. The surveys and explorations of our continental interior have brought to light extensive fields of Bituminous Coal, and even Anthracite is said to have been found on the Pacific Slope. The Coal area of the United States is, beyond question, more than 200,000 square miles, or 128,000,000 acres. Calling 30 cubic feet a tun, and the average thickness of its Coal six feet, the number of tuns in the Coal-fields of the United States would be 2,230,272,000,000. About three-fourths of the Coal deposits of the whole world, so far as they are yet discovered, are in the United States-eleven times as much as in all Europe, and seventeen times as much as in Great Britain. The Coal-fields of Virginia and West Virginia, containing about 25,000 square miles, are of extraordinary thickness and of superior quality, embracing all the varieties of Bituminous, Splint, and Cannel Coals. These magnificent treasures of Mineral Coals, when once the grand railways and canal from the Chesapeake to the Ohio shall have been completed, may be placed on shipboard in the harbor of Norfolk at \$31 to \$4 per tun, and delivered in the Mediterranean ports at prices, considering their superior excellence as steam Coals, below the present cost of English Coals. It is easy to understand why the Great Pow-

ers of Southern Europe should be desirous of opening trade with the United States, to secure, among other things, a supply of Coal for their marine and naval service; and it is equally evident why England, and those in her interest, should use all means in their power to dwarf American shipping interests and retain a monopoly of the Coal trade. The French Government, with its usual sagacity, made an effort indirectly to secure this Coal-trade; but the negotiations were defeated by the civil war. "The Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of New-'York" will make Norfolk one of their chief ports, and engage largely in this Coal-trade. Norfolk will thus become a most important point for the distribution of Coal for household and manufacturing purposes to the great Atlantic cities of the Union, as well as for the supply of our marine and naval service, and will be able to compete successfully with England for the supply of Southern Europe and the trade of the Indies through the Suez Canal. In addition to this almost incredible thickness, the richness of these Cannel and semi-Cannel Coals in the Kanawha Valley is such that some of them will yield from 40 to 60 gallons of Coal Oil per tun. This important article of commerce, with all its products, so essential in manufactures and the arts, may yet be produced by distillation as cheaply, considering the certainty of supply, as from the oil-wells in Pennsylvania, espe cially when it is considered that the excellent Coke produced by this process of distilla tion is a valuable fuel for domestic uses and for smelting Iron. These various products of the Virginia Coals will become staple articles of export from Norfolk in the ships of the Company, and may be furnished in quantities sufficient for the consumption of the world for centuries to come.

The Common Council has under consideration a resolution directing their Clerk to have 15,000 copies of the Corporation Manual printed, and appropriating \$5,000 to compile the same. Out of this little egg the City Hall Ring, after a due course of hatching, expects to bring forth a chicken that will afford most excellent picking. In accordance with the resolution, the bill against the city will be between \$60,000 and \$75,000, the price of each book being from \$4 to \$5; but whether the number of volumes ordered will ever be printed, is a question that can only be answered by the Ring or its printer. Since it is the popular belief, however, that not more than onethird of the number ordered is ever printed, and since this belief is strengthened by the well-known fact that, with an occasional exception, only a few Tammany office-holders and "repeaters" ever get a copy, it is fair to presume that, after the printer is paid for the actual amount of work done, a tit-bit of about \$40,000 will remain to be divided among the Ring. Under the management of Mr. Valentine, the former Clerk, the Manual cost but a trifle when compared with this, vet it contained much valuable information about the early history of our city, besides a complete directory of City and County officers, with the salaries received by each; and its pages were embellished with many fine lithographs of old landmarks and city scenes which made it very interesting as a connecting link between the past and the present. Under the present Clerk, Mr. Joseph Shannon, the Manual has become a very different affair. One important omission is the list of officers drawing salaries from the City and County Government, for which the compiler makes the lame apology that he did not think it necessary to insert it, "since by an act of the Legislature the 'Common Council has no power to create any 'new office or to increase the salary of any person holding office under the present charter; and, therefore, that the list is about the "same as that published last year." We might believe this if it did not conflict with the recent action of the Common Council

a new albeit extremely necessary pledge of his many fat places are held by Sweeny, Tweed, and other members of the Tammany Ring, to say nothing of those held by their numerous relatives-and of being able to tell which department of the City Government owns the various members of the Legislature from this city. Without this intelligence, the Manual is like the play of Hamlet with the melancholy Dane left out.

> The proceedings in the Erie-Vanderbilt suit yesterday were very singular and interesting. It came up on a motion of Mr. Vanderbilt's counsel to dismiss the case, Mr. Dudley Field, for the plaintiff, arguing to the contrary, and asking that it be sent before a jury with power to recover the sums paid Mr. Vanderbilt. Mr. Field, after attacking the private character of Mr. Vanderbilt, whom he designated, in recognition probably of his happy faculty of trebling and quadrupling the value of every railroad of which he gets control, as "great appropriator of other men's goods," volunteered a defense of the character of Messrs. Gould and Fisk, his clients. He tried by a desperate effort to make the smiling Court understand that they were quiet, sober, serious citizens, honest creatures who resisted, for seven weary months of banishment to New-Jersey's sandy shore, the temptations and inducements held out to them by the aforementioned unscrupulous appropriator of railroads to pay the debts contracted by unsuccessful speculations. But for the result, we would have pronounced Mr. Field clearly unequal to the task, less from the ingenuity to frame an argument than from the total absence of facts to base it on. But on reaching the climax of his effort, he so wrought upon the feelings of Judge Barnard, that, without waiting for the opposing counsel to respond, that grave and reverend Justice promptly denied the motion to dismiss, and decided that the plaintiffs could recover, on proof of fraud, the \$1,000,000 paid in money, and probably the \$3,500,000 in stock.

We deeply regret that some professed Republican officers and journals have been verdant or venal enough to be tricked into the support of William M. Tweed. The unscrupulous "Ring" of which he is the leader seemed in danger of overthrow at the hands of its creator, the Tammany General Committee. Mr. Tweed preferred not to abide the result of the meeting called for last evening at Tammany Hall. Yet there was no honest way to dodge the issue. Accordingly a portentous story of anticipated riot was concocted; the authorities were wheedled into sending up the Police by battalions; the Sachems of Tammany, in pretended alarm, declared that their own Committee should not meet in their own hall; the Police took possession; Mr. Tweed quietly rubbed his hands over the success of his strategy, and the discomfited Young Democracy found their only satisfaction in sulphurous speeches under another roof. Thus far the Democratic fight therefore is drawn. Mr. Tweed is still Chairman of the Tammany Committee, but he has the moral disadvantage of having evaded a show of strength. The Republicans who helped him, appear before the public as silly dupes, or worse; and the Young Democrats are left outside Tammany, gnashing their teeth at their own defective strategy. The fight cannot end here; but we wait events, before discounting the good results expected from its continuance. We are habitually cautious about expecting too much aid to public morals from the quarrels of thieves over their spoils.

The kidnapping and enslavement of twenty five colored Americans, now in Chihuahua, constitute a crime, the enormity of which our Government cannot too soon or too effectually denounce. These captive outraged American citizens must be surrendered instantly, for their cases admit of no forbearance either not being desirous of looking far beyond the lovely faces under Mexican laws or our own. Their condition of Slavery is undoubtedly unknown to the Government of Mr. Juarez: but if we are as slow in securing justice for these negroes as we were for the eight white men or less maltreated at Monterey a few years ago, they may have to wait some time in captivity. We have no right, however, to cast the odium of the Chihuahua crime on the Mexicans. Its infamy appears to be the special patent of an American citizen, and, wonderful to relate, the Consul for the United States at Chihuahua! As ex-Gov. Mitchell of New-Mexico vouches for these facts, we cannot too strongly urge the Government to revise our present Consular appointments in Mexico. Are we to be always represented there by adventurers, swindlers, slave-traders, and the like?

The friends of Protection in Toronto, Canada, having held a meeting, the Free-Traders assembled one on the evening of the 25th inst., at which the Mayor was called to the chair. After a full and spirited debate, wherein Free Trade was forcibly advocated by Messrs. Worts and Wilkes, Mr. John Gordon moved and Ald Dickey seconded the following resolve of the previous Protectionist meeting as an amendment to the platform proposed by the Free-Traders:

"That it would be the exercise of a wise and practica statesmanship on the part of our Government to so shape out increasing the burdens of the people, afford a moderate amount of Protection to the producing, manufacturing, mechanical, and other industrial interests of the country, as against the known advantages of foreign competitors for the trade of our own markets.'

The meeting being [divided, the amendment was carried and the meeting thereupon ad-

We glean the foregoing from The Globe (Toronto), a champion of Free Trade.

There is evidently to be long delay and much dispute over the rival Army bills of the House and Senate. The latter will not get out of the hands of the Committee for a week to come, and, if adopted in the Senate, will meet with bitter opposition in the House. And vet the disposition in both wings of the Capitol seems to be for retrenchment and reduction to the minimum figures in dollars and men. There is encouragement enough in this to justify the exercise of some patience, and the public will probably rest satisfied for a brief time with the present prospect; but in the end it will insist on the adoption of some rigid measure insist on the adoption of some rigid meas of economy in this expansive service.

The Discussion, a newspaper of Madrid, has Doorkeepers and Sergeants-at-Arms have islatif a representative power which it has not hitherto known, and to divest the Senate of its absolute character. Napoleon will, for very obvious imperial grasons, keep to himself the right to propose changes in the Constitution; he must either do this or cease to be. But it is evident that in granting to Frenchmen the right to vote upon their Constitution he has made an extraordinary concession, and given the salaries of their numerous tractions of Spain that "whom the gods would "destroy they first make mad." Hence its mournful wisdom that forty millions sold this, the Deputy Tax Commissioners have been expended in kill.

What have we accomplished?" it asks; "nothing, absolutely nothing," that the revolution is not subdued, that it will be to give to the Corps Legislatif a representative power which it has not sold that forty millions several new clorks have been appointed. Beside this, the Deputy Tax Commissioners have been appointed. Beside this, the Deputy Tax Commissioners have been appointed. The true reasons, keep to himself the side their salaries raised to \$4,000 per annum since last year's Manual appeared. The true reasons for leaving out this list are, that its publication would afford the public an opporttight to vote upon their Constitution he has made an extraordinary concession, and given the first the resources, that the disgrace of Spain in San Domingo may be repeated, these are the three times during the consideration would afford the public an opporttight to vote upon their Constitution he has made an extraordinary concession, and given the salaries of their numerous the control of the section of the section of the best successes of his fie. Considered as a whole "destroy they first make mad." Hence its mournful wisdom that forty millions of dollars have been appointed in the propose changes in the Constitution; as the best successes of his fie. Considered as a whole "destroy they first make mad." Hence the successes of his fie. Considered a the good sense, to perceive in the present dis-

saddest notes in the very melanchely but remarkable confession made by this Madrid newspaper. It is in perfect tone with what the friends of Cuba have maintained for months past, and accords with what other newspapers in Madrid and Barcelona have been impelled to acknowledge. Thus is Spain in a fair way of recognizing Cuban belligerency. On our part it is not very difficult to recognize Spanish failure.

We give on the second page a report of the meeting at Steinway Hall, yesterday morning, of the Woman's Education Association, with the address in full of Miss Catherine E. Beecher, the founder of the Society. The simple theory on which the Association proceeds is that to elevate woman she must first be made independent. The [mode of doing this which it advocates differs much from that of the "noisy minority" who demand the soffrage. The Educational Association contemplates the establishment and encouragement of industrial schools for women, wherein a knowl. edge of the arts and manufactures open to female labor may be acquired. The address of Miss Beecher, in which this policy is elabor. ately set forth, may be studied with advantage,

The remainder of the week will be devoted by the House to the Tariff bill. After that we are promised the Funding bill, the probable fate of which is indicated in our Washington dispatches. The opposition of the National Banks is confined to a small number of all those in active operation, and Secretary Boutwell has expressed himself as not at all fearful of the result. The greatest danger to the success of the measure undoubtedly lies in delay.

There are encouraging indications that the Naval Committees in Congress will favor the reduction of the Navy-Yards of the country to four, giving the Atlantic coast three and the Pacific one. The disposition in both House and Senate to cut down the Naval appropriations is not less marked than the spirit of economy displayed in regard to the Army bills.

Ex-Judge Fullerton has declined the Public Dinner tendered him by his brethren of the Bar. This is a correct and sensible decision. His vindication on trial was complete, and needs no supplement. Few men of such professional and social eminence have been subjected to such an ordeal, and none ever passed it more triumphantly.

FINE ARTS.

THE ART RECEPTION IN BROOKLYN. Our Brooklyn friends pride themselves greatly, and not without reason, on their love of art, and boast that their art receptions are superior in attraction to those of New-York. They have no National Academy, as one of these days they will have. The hall used for their exhibitions is a large, we may almost call it a grandicus apartment in the Academy of Music, lofty and architec tural, with vanited ceiling and tasteful groining, suite to many noble purposes, but not particularly favorable for the display of paintings. It is too high, and too dark Pictures become it as they do some stately baronial hall but it does not so well become the pictures. The ap proach to it is by a stairway from the vestibule of the theater, neither very wide nor very direct, and pushing one, as it were, into the room. Within, the first im pression is not other than fine. And when, as was the case last evening, it was filled with the beauty of Brooklyn, arrayed in leveliness and beaming with joy the effect was such as is well pleasing to the artistic eye and reminds the sympathetic visitor of scenes he has read of in romances, or possibly has had a peep at in the saloons of English or European fashion.

And last evening the managers of the esthetic festival outdid themselves in the splendor and sweetness of their preparations. The beautiful auditor um of the Academy Lidlitz's fine work, was thrown open to the guests. The vast space was floored over for promenaders; in the center a temple of flowers shed fragrance and bloom on the ter a temple of flowers shed fragrance and bloom on the air. A band of musicians played luscious melodies from favorate operas, the music of which floated through the corridors and found its way into the art gallery shove Such was the tribute that Brooklyn paid to art an

The tribute was not altogether undeserved. Not being

artists.

citted with the power of seeing through solid bodies, and of the women, we shall not profess to give a critical repor of the exhibition. There were many familiar pieces of the walls, which had greeted our eyes at our Academy or Design, or on the walls of our print shops; and there were many from the rich private galleries of Brooklyn that as generously thrown open to let out their treasures for these occasions. The sunny tints of Gifford glowed pleasanti between the shifting forms of the visitors. Van Liter's "Peace," and Brider's "Summer Afternoon," and James Hart's " Pool," and Swain Gifford's "Summer Day on the Coast of Maine," and Perret's "Grupe Gatherers," and Frankenstein's "Lake in the Alps," and Niles's "Bluster ing Day," all looking their best under the strong light, gave a varied charm to the view By glimpace we caught eight of one of Merle's awested pictures, "The Eider Sister," tender as all his places are and beautifully drawn, though paler than was quite good; a magnificently colored canvas by De Camps called "The Suicide;" Gerotte's " Prayer in the Most ... and! "Armorer's Shop," lately shown at Goopil's; "The Birthday," by Meyer Von Bosnen; McEntee's "M rans;" Troyer's " Breakfast"-all delicately painted and admirable in their kind. Now and then we were deadmirable in their kind. Now and then we were digusted by a lot of melodramatic sentiment, as in Wer's
"Evening of the Cruefixion," or by an examile of arthficial reeling, as in Eaton's "Prayer." But then, again,
we were surprised by a picture of Zamacois, the great
master in water color, or by a little group of Wilsons.
A closer look, had circumstances permitted, would have
disclosed things as good as any we have noticed. So sejudge, at least, from stumbling on two dog metures, it a
corner, one "Playing slok," the other called "that"
capital things both—equal to acything that is done it on
vicinity, to say the least. They are the work of a your
artist of Brooklyn, who paints from the love of it,
clearly.

clearly.

Of portraits, the less said the better. Ole Bull is send-mentalized by some worshiper, and Horace Greeky syllified by some enemy of unusual malimity. Oler very poor leads there are, and it was a satisfaction to observe that their arristic qualities were fairly approximately. very poor met that their artistic qualities were fairly are ated. The gallery was crowded with hades and are men who came to see the paintings, and not one also in merely, and who evidently understood the merits and the demerits of what they saw.

MUSIC.

BENEFIT OF MISS ROSE HETSKE. The announcement that Miss Rose Herst will take a benefit to-morrow night ought to moure at the Academy one of the largest houses of the search This charming little lady has won the favor of all we have heard her in New-York, and her many resents will be glad of an opportunity to testify their approximate be glad of an opportunity to testify their appreciates her abilities. Auber's lively opera, "The Black Double, is to be revived on this occasion. It affords this series for Miss itersee's characteristic piquancy and prettined That nothing may lack to redder the evening a series one, the first act of "Travisione" will also be perfected by Madame Parepa Rosa. Mr. Laurence, and Mr. California, and we mad substantially action of the powers which are sufficiently valied on the evening of his own beacts.

—To night we are to have "Oberon."

THE DRAMA.

MACBETH AT BOOTH'S THEATER.

Shakespeare's noble tragedy of "Macoeth"one of the grandest works of the human mind-was acted last night for the first time at Booth's Theater. The house was crowded, and the spectators were principle appreciative and frequently enthusiastic. The teachy was carefully put upon the stage, though not with the superb wenith of scenery that has been poured upon previous representations of Shakespeare at this heare. Upon the acting we shall contract more particularly at another time. Mr. Booth, in the third act, made one of the best angressess of this life. Considered was a whole